

The Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

No 985

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1854.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN SPAIN.

The alleged implication of the American Minister to Spain in the late revolutionary movements in that country has attracted towards him so large a share of European attention, and has made his conduct the subject of so much comment and speculation, that we consider it due to the American Public to place before it all the material information or opinions, regarding the Minister, which have appeared in the Madrid and other European journals. In copying the subjoined articles, however, we must not forget that they are almost entirely *ex parte*, and that the conduct of the Minister may wear a very different aspect when his own version of it reaches us.

FROM THE MADRID DIARIO ESPAÑOL OF AUGUST 30. Several of our contemporaries say that Mr. Soule has resigned his post as representative in Spain of the United States. We believe this statement to be premature, and that the truth is that Mr. Soule starts this week on a journey to a foreign country. Some suspect that he does not desire to be in Madrid when the news arrives of practical invasions of Cuba. This last rumor also reached us through very various channels, and for this reason, and because we see it published, we now think fit to say a few words concerning it.

It appears, in effect, that by this time an expedition of filibusters, organized and prepared with the knowledge and before the eyes of the agents of the Federal Government, will have left the American territory to invade Cuba, notwithstanding the efficacious measures adopted by the President in his proclamations. But, although this expedition may have been realized, although within a few days we may learn that the United States have poured into Cuba fresh bands of incendiaries and freebooters, we do not know why Mr. Soule should abandon his post. Does he deem it expedient to separate himself from the slightest shadow of his safety, let what ever may occur beyond the Atlantic? Has it by chance occurred to him that the escutcheon and flag of the United States had not heretofore the respect and consideration which in 1851 was denied to the flag of Spain in that city? Has he seen the American flag, when he has renounced his own country, adopted as his new one?

The Minister of the United States would be greatly mistaken; and once for all we declare, in the name of this loyal and honorable people, jealous in the highest degree of the national dignity, that if Mr. Soule should desire to put forward, as the pretext of his journey, the slightest doubt of his safety here, that doubt would be completely fictitious, unfounded, and calumnious. Although Mr. Soule should have been wanting in the respect due from him to our nation, and have used every kind of artifice to induce us to separate from him, we should not deem it expedient to separate from him. The most important colony yet retained; although it were certain that he had sought to take advantage of the degradation of the Government now fortunately past, seeking to avail himself of the inevitable voracity of high and low influences; although he had sought to draw to him, treacherously to excite its indignation, and to draw it on to some tumult with which to crowd a certain catalogue of supposed insults—even if all this were certain, the Spanish people have enough sense, prudence, and manliness to despise such stratagems and miserable schemes, and Mr. Soule might remain in Madrid completely unharmed, if his Majesty's Government did not think proper to send him his passports.

The people of Madrid have done nothing and will do nothing to excite the least uneasiness with respect to the safety of the foreign Ministers; they have done nothing and will do nothing against the representative of the United States, because they are interested that each day should be greater and more honorable for them the knowledge that naturally appears between nations who know how to maintain the rights, respect to the safety of the United States, and whose other nations which pretend to mould their own and foreign rights to their convenience, to their will, and even according to the caprice of a few of their influential men, for whom right and peace between nations are converted into a game of popularity and of personal aggrandizement.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, AUGUST 31. I abstained from sending you this curious article (given above) yesterday because I had not completed my investigation of the grounds for the serious charges it brings against the Minister of the United States at Madrid. These charges have been talked of here for some time, and especially since the affair of the 28th instant, which, it is generally thought, Mr. Soule had much to do with. I have reason to believe that the subject has occupied the attention of Ministers, but that they have been unable to obtain positive proof of the American Envoy's alleged maneuvers and complicity with the defunct. The presumption, however, is very strong that for some time past he has been conspiring against the tranquillity of Spain. Indeed, the information I have received from most respectable sources is such as to leave in my mind but a small doubt upon the subject.

Reverting, however, to the action of the Dileto, which is that of numerous persons in Madrid, that Mr. Soule's chief object was to maintain anarchy in Spain, it is not difficult to understand that he may have been willing, his view being concentrated on that one object, (the transfer of Cuba to the States), to take trouble and spend money in hopes of facilitating its attainment. It is generally believed here that he does not like Espartaco; and that he is quite certain that if he were to remain in Spain, he would not consent to an unworthy compromise, and by imprudent acts give fresh pretexts for aggression; is certainly not the one that an American bent on the acquisition of Cuba would desire to see installed at Madrid.

Among other small strata that give probability to the charges made by the Dileto, and that I myself have positive knowledge of, is the circumstance that two half-pay colonels in the army, men of wild and reckless character, and who are intimates of Mr. Soule, were prominent in the affair of the 28th. One of them, when he saw the thing likely to go badly for the rebels, prudently withdrew; the other remained and was present.

Mr. Soule yesterday took leave of the President of the Council prior to his departure for France. He is expected to set out to-day or to-morrow. His destination is said to be a desert in Spain. There are persons who doubt his returning to Spain. It is perhaps desirable that those persons should prove to be in the right. His presence here is an additional element of discord between Spain and the States, and he himself, I should think, would hardly regret abandoning a capital where the sun never sets, and from whence he will depart on Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, which place will be, for the present, the seat of government of Kansas.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, AUGUST 31. Mr. Soule left Madrid last night and will not return to the house he occupied. I think it is most probable that he will not return to Madrid at all. I fully confirm all I wrote concerning him yesterday, and am enabled to add that the strongest evidence has been obtained of his having stimulated the attempt of the 28th. He began this action a very few hours after Maria Christina's departure, had his agents among the barriadeiros, and supplied money. From the manner in which the evidence of this has been obtained, it may very probably be brought forward, nor is there any necessity that it should be. Mr. Soule will hardly have the assurance to return to this capital. There can no longer be any moral doubt of the line of conduct he has thought proper to adopt.

FROM THE PARIS PATRIOT OF SEPTEMBER 4.

Letters from Madrid of the 31st instant and the 1st instant announce the departure of Mr. Soule, the American Minister, who is said to have demanded his passport and taken leave of Marshal Espartaco, the President of the Council, on the evening of the 28th. Mr. Soule intends, it is said, to reside temporarily in one of the French departments adjoining the Pyrenees. This departure is attributed to the news of an expedition organized in America against the island of Cuba, and which is said to be ready to sail. Certain Spanish journals, the Nation and the Diario Espanol, go so far as to accuse Mr. Soule of not being a stranger to the insurrectional movement of the 28th instant. These rumors have produced an extreme degree of fermentation at Madrid, and may perhaps have led to the resolution come to by the representative of the United States. The Spanish Government avails itself of the strength which late events have given it to restrain the revolutionary element which endorses the insurrection. Marshal Espartaco and O'Donnell seize on every opportunity of declaring their firm determination to resist the anarchy.

POTATOES.

The Springfield Republican says that good potatoes are being delivered at the depots in that vicinity for sixty-seven cents a bushel. Apples are abundant. Good winter apples are sold in that vicinity by contract for one dollar a barrel.

The Meredith Bridge (N. H.) Democrat is informed that the price of potatoes has fallen to two shillings a bushel. These vegetables are still growing in that region with green vines.

The Hartford Courant says: "We are glad that for once there is some other cry in reference to this vegetable than the 'rot.' We have not in a single instance seen an account of the prevalence of the 'rot' this year. Such accounts may have been published, but they have not met our eye. The crop of potatoes was given a favorable account of the state of the crop. In this vicinity we think we may safely say that the crop is turning out better than was expected, and prices have accordingly fallen considerably."

[Potatoes are selling in Washington at from two to three dollars per bushel.]

THE MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.

We have been trying to keep pace with the movements at Memphis (Tenn.) in regard to the cessation of the Navy Yard by Congress to that city. We find that on the 12th instant the City Council adopted a resolution, by a vote of 9 to 2, to accept the grant. We submit the resolution:

WHEREAS, by an act passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President, an absolute cessation of the grounds known as the Navy Yard at Memphis, Tennessee, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, was made to the city of Memphis; therefore, Resolved, That we, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, in Council assembled, accept the grounds known as the Navy Yard at Memphis, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, as ceded by the Congress of the United States; and that the Mayor transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington city, notifying him of said acceptance.

There is still much opposition to this procedure on the part of the people of Memphis, and the Enquirer undertakes to affirm that there is not one in twenty who does not desire that Congress should be appealed to before any disposition is made of the property.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

We hear from Fort Snelling (says the St. Louis Republican) that the sale of the "large" water was the most important colony yet retained; although it were certain that he had sought to take advantage of the degradation of the Government now fortunately past, seeking to avail himself of the inevitable voracity of high and low influences; although he had sought to draw to him, treacherously to excite its indignation, and to draw it on to some tumult with which to crowd a certain catalogue of supposed insults—even if all this were certain, the Spanish people have enough sense, prudence, and manliness to despise such stratagems and miserable schemes, and Mr. Soule might remain in Madrid completely unharmed, if his Majesty's Government did not think proper to send him his passports.

GRADUATION OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The United States Land Office at St. Louis has lately been crowded with applicants to enter land in that district under the provisions of the land graduation law passed at the last Congress. There is yet a quantity of land embraced in that district subject to entry at 12½ cents per acre, and this now forms the great struggle. Under the provisions of the late act, it is believed, a very large amount of land, until now rejected, will be secured.

NAVAL.—A Court Martial is now sitting on board the ship North Carolina, (lying off New York), engaged in trying three seamen who deserted in a small boat about a week ago. They are the only sailors who were taken on board when one of the sailors fled while the others jumped ashore at Red Hook, to which point they had rowed. The sailing of the Independence is delayed in consequence, as the deserters belong to her crew.

The United States storehouse Relief, bound to Rio Janeiro with stores for the Brazilian expedition, dropped down the Brooklyn River a few days ago, and is at anchor in the North River. She will sail in a few days.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Col. Hoffman, of the Sixth Regiment of United States Infantry, arrived at Detroit on Friday week from Newport, Kentucky. He left on Saturday morning for St. Louis, where he is to be stationed immediately with two companies of infantry to Fort Laramie, to look after the Indian difficulties.

The Galena Advertiser of the 18th instant says: "Company K, under Maj. G. W. Patton, and Company F, under Capt. Sully, 2d Regiment United States Infantry, arrived here from Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, by railroad and stages, on their way, Maj. Patton to Fort Ripley and Capt. Sully to Fort Ridgely. They here met Capt. Hayden, with Company H. They all left on the morning yesterday morning. We learn that their orders were to move to their places of destination with all possible dispatch, and it is probable that the late massacre of Lieut. Crockett and his men by the Sioux Indians, near Fort Laramie, was the cause of the haste."

YORK RIVER RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this company have selected West Point, in the county of King William, (Va.) as the eastern terminus of the Richmond and York river railroad. This is the highest point on York river which will afford an adequate depth of water for vessels of the largest size.

The citizens of Boston are to vote to-day upon the question of annexing Charleston to that city, a question that has been agitated for some time past. The voice of the people of Charleston is to be expressed upon the same subject on Monday next.

The steamboat "Ella" arrived at Wheeling on the 21st, being the first steamer that had arrived at the place for the preceding several weeks.

A. D. BANKS, Esq., of Petersburg, Virginia, (editor of the South Side Democrat), has received from the President the appointment of Collector for the port of Petersburg.

Hon. GEORGE A. REEDER, the recently-appointed Governor of the new Territory of Kansas, left Boston (Pa.) on Friday last for New York, from whence he will depart on Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, which place will be, for the present, the seat of government of Kansas.

OFFICIAL PHILANTHROPY.

Philanthropy sheds a grace on the highest station, and when we find it there, it should be held up both for commendation and example. The benevolent sentiments which shine forth in the annexed letter from the Governor of the State of Georgia will be responded to every where, and entitle it to a place in every journal out of the State as well as in it:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Milledgeville, (Ga.) September 13, 1854.

Hon. JOHN E. WARD, Mayor of Savannah:

Dear Sir: The calamity by disease, storm, and flood which spreads such gloom and grief over the city of Savannah, wasting her energies, suspending her business, bearing to the grave hundreds of her citizens, and carrying anguish and woe to every heart and hearthstone, cannot fail to awaken the kindest sympathies in every benevolent bosom. Being the seat of Georgia, diffusing thrift and prosperity by her liberal enterprise, the State, throughout her whole extent, will promptly respond to the call for condolence and sympathy which emanates so loudly from her stricken and suffering people. I have kept silent as long as I can; and I feel that, as the Executive of a generous and warm-hearted people, I should not withhold my high tribute if I withheld, for another hour, the expression of the painful emotions with which I contemplate the march of the pestilence. Receive, my dear sir, my unfeigned sympathy for the sufferings of the city of Savannah, and the assurance of my highest admiration for the heroism with which you maintain your post in the face of danger and death. May God, in His mercy, preserve you, and fill to overflowing your cup of blessing!

In view of the destitution of the poor of your city, who may be unable to provide themselves with needed comforts and medical aid; considering the affliction of Savannah under the circumstances, as an affliction to the State at large, and that it is but just and humane that all the people should enjoy the luxury of extending relief, I venture to inquire of you the extent of your necessities, in order that I may make a suitable contribution in behalf of the State. It is perhaps not strictly within the province of the Executive; but, so far from censuring, I am greatly deceived in the character of the people of your city, if they will not unhesitatingly approve such an application of a reasonable amount of public money. At all events, confiding in their magnanimity and generosity, I shall not hesitate to tender to you, as Mayor of the city, such sum as your reply shall indicate to be reasonable and proper.

I pray Heaven to rebuke the pestilence, restore the sick, and comfort the bereaved.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Augusta Age has returns from all the towns in Maine with the exception of three towns and one plantation, which show that Morrill lacks 901 votes of an election. In the Congressional districts the following are the majorities of the successful candidates: first, Wood (Whig) over Wells (Democrat), 3,031; in the second, Perry (Morrill) over Kimball (Democrat), 2,094; in the third, Knowlton (Morrill) over Dickerson (Democrat), 1,923, and over Farley (Whig), 2,408; in the fourth, Benson (Whig) over Rogers (Democrat), 8,143; in the fifth, Washburn (Whig) over Blake (Democrat), 4,214; in the sixth, so far as heard from, Miliken (Free Soil) leads Fuller (Democrat) 383.

The places in Aroostook not yet heard from it is thought cannot overcome this. The Senate, when full, has thirty-one members. There are twenty-one Senators elected, viz: eleven Whigs, five Morrill men, and five Free Soilers. To the House there are elected forty-one Democrats, forty-two Morrill Democrats, forty-four Whigs, twenty-three Free Soilers, and one not heard from. This classification, it should be borne in mind, is from a Democratic source.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN OHIO.

The nominations for Congress in the twenty-one districts of Ohio are nearly complete, as follows:

Districts.	Whigs.	Democrats.
1. Hamilton.	W. D. Campbell.	G. H. Pendleton.
2. Hamilton.	W. D. Campbell.	W. S. Grovesbeck.
3. Butler.	W. D. Campbell.	G. W. Dorsey.
4. Anglin.	M. H. Nichols.	H. S. Commager.
5. Adams.	Richard Mott.	H. S. Commager.
6. Adams.	Richard Mott.	H. S. Commager.
7. Greene.	Aaron Harlan.	Benj. Hickson.
8. Clark.	Benjamin Stanton.	
9. Crawford.	O. F. Moore.	Josiah S. Plante.
10. Fairfield.	O. F. Moore.	Lot Smith.
11. Franklin.	Samuel Galloway.	E. D. Olds.
12. Franklin.	Samuel Galloway.	E. D. Olds.
13. Franklin.	Samuel Galloway.	E. D. Olds.
14. Wayne.	Philomen Bliss.	H. H. Johnson.
15. Knox.	Wm. R. Sapp.	Wm. Dunbar.
16. Ross.	Wm. R. Sapp.	Wm. Dunbar.
17. Belmont.	C. J. Albright.	D. H. Winger.
18. Stark.	C. J. Albright.	D. H. Winger.
19. Cuyahoga.	Edward Wade.	R. Lee.
20. Ashtabula.	R. E. Giddings.	R. Lee.
21. Columbia.	Andrew Stewart.	

THE CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.—A letter from a mercantile house, dated Marseilles, August 29, received in Philadelphia, says:

"We have the satisfaction to inform you that the state of health with us has continued to ameliorate. The number of deaths from all causes in twenty-four hours has been only eighteen, which is below the usual number at this season. A few cases of cholera are reported, say four or five, in the civil and military hospitals. The epidemic may be considered as entirely extinguished."

THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS.

The Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company have made a report to the stockholders on the subject of the Schuyler frauds. From this document it appears that the amount of spurious stock issued by Robert Schuyler, the Company's Transfer Agent in New York, is \$1,732,000, (\$1,774,000), besides certificates for 1,800 shares (\$180,000) transferred without surrendering the original certificates, which original certificates therefore now represent no stock on the books of the company. Of the fraudulent stock, 928 shares now stand on the books of the company in the names of parties to whom they were transferred by R. G. L. Schuyler. The whole amount of the frauds committed by Schuyler in one way or another, in the name of the company or by the misuse of its obligations, is very nearly \$2,000,000.

On the question whether the spurious stock should be assumed by the company the directors express no opinion. Their able counsel, however, viz. Wm. Curtis and George Wood, Esq., in a dissent appended to the report, express a decided opinion that these fraudulent certificates of stock are illegal and void, and do not constitute the company in any way; and that, without an act of the Connecticut Legislature, together with the assent of the stockholders, the company cannot lawfully recognize and adopt them as representing the stock in the company or entitling the holders to any of the rights of stockholders.

Beside the issue of spurious stock, Schuyler also accepted two drafts to the amount of \$20,000, as president of the company, issued by R. G. L. Schuyler to third parties. These drafts were accepted by the directors of the company as legal. The report will be submitted to the stockholders at a meeting to be held in New York on the 3d of October. Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for the arrest of Schuyler.

DEATH OF AN AGED FEMALE.—The St. John (N. H.) Courier chronicles the death at Milport, (N. H.) on the 11th of September, of Ezzora, relic of the late Tins O'Brien, aged one hundred and thirteen years. She was a native of South Carolina, and emigrated to New Brunswick in 1788.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—The second party of emigrants sent out to Kansas territory by the New England Anti-Slavery Society has reached its destination all in good health and spirits and pleased with the prospects. A steam mill was purchased at Rochester, and has been sent out for them. The third party will leave Boston the 20th instant.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 21.

One of the most dreadful accidents which has ever occurred on any of the Western railroads took place on the C. H. & D. Railway, on North Canal street, near Carr, within ten minutes past 10 o'clock. The train, (Conductor Wilkerson) consisting of one baggage and three passenger cars, containing about one hundred and twenty persons, was coming towards the depot. As the locomotive, tender, and baggage car passed the switch the switch lever broke. The rail of the main track being out of line, the wheels of the passenger cars struck the rail on the advanced end of the main track, the cars were disarranged, and the first one was thrown over one hundred and thirty yards beyond and the other car eighty yards beyond the switch.

The baggage car was thrown off the track, but remained on the main track; the first passenger car was turned over on its side, and the second car was turned over on its side in the canal, and the third car was turned over on its side on the embankment, a portion of the car passing over it.

The scene which followed the moment the cars were precipitated into the canal can never be described. The shrieks and cries of men, women, and children endeavoring to extricate themselves from the cars produced the greatest consternation. In less than two minutes a hundred people were assembled at the scene of the disaster, and were using every effort to rescue and relieve the unfortunate victims. Buried in the water, which stood three feet in the moors.

A son of Henry F. Moore, carpenter, John street, near Eighth, aged seven years, was fatally injured. He was in charge of his aunt, Mrs. Ann Moore, who was badly injured, and was in a critical condition. Mrs. Henrietta Rosenbush, a German woman, who lives in Green street, was badly injured, and was in a critical condition. She was in company with a Mr. S. Drachman, who is also badly injured, but not seriously.

John G. Quinn, Esq., of Dayton, had contusions on the head and was badly injured, but both will recover.

James H. Milken, of Hamilton, was badly injured, but was not seriously hurt.

Daniel Milken, an old man, who resides on Vine street, received a severe contusion on the head, and was badly injured, but was not seriously hurt.

Dr. Smith, of Dayton, and George McCullough, of Fort Wayne, Ind., were only slightly injured.

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